WASHINGTON.

Colonel Forney Declines the Philadelphia Collectorship.

Ex-Congressmen Fighting for the Spoils.

Senator Bayard's Reply to Mr. Sherman's Speech on Southern Outrages;

Ben Butler's Ku Klux Bill Before the House.

THE ESSEX STATESMAN IN A RAGE.

Southern Affairs to be Thoroughly Ventilated.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871. ful Scramble for Office-The President a Victim-Ex-Congressmen as Place

The outgoing Senators and Congressmen stubornly refuse to return to their homes, but cling with barnacle-like tenacity to this, their old haunts about the federal city, invading the Capitol, the Departments and the White House, with all the imposing show of former greatness. They embarrass the President by their demands for office, all ing they have a prior right upon his nage, and must be taken care of. insist that Grant's renomination largely upon their active services, and thus a conflict is created between them and their old constituents, who naturally dislike to be supplanted in their claims for office by the brighter refulgence of defunct Congressmen. Whenever a democrat has succeeded, the outgoing republican demands the control of the patronage of his district, the same as if he had been re-elected, and if there happens to exist a good fat office, "a game worth the candle," he presses his claim therefor apon the President, although it involves the removal, perhaps, of the very incumbent originally d through his influence. There never was, perhaps, such an unreasonable pressure for office as exists now, and the President is in an unpleasant ma from these vexed importunities, which involve removals of republicans appointed by himself. The most prominent and pushing of these unfortunates are the retiring members from Tennessee and Alabama. Arnell, of Tennessee, late Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, and who affects the scholar and poet, proposes to locate in the federal city as a claim agent, until such time as he can wheedle the President into a foreign portfolio or the commissionership of the Bureau of Education His colleague, William B. Stokes, familiarly known as the "Bald Headed Eagle of the Mountains," took a shy at the position of sergeant-at-arms of the House, but met with ignominious defeat. He es to go the way of all Congressional fiesh, and as a dernier ressort, becomes also a claim agent, to vibrate between Washington and the Tennessee Mountains. Prosser, also a colleague, is pushing for the Post Office at Nashville vice the father-in-law of ex-Senator Fowler, who, ing functus oficio, can no longer expect to retain relatives in office, Mr. Buck, was cruelly supplanted in Congress by Turner, a colored brother republican, worried the President out of the appoint ment of Appraiser at Mobile. His name was quently withdrawn, but it was sent in again to-day, under the heavy pressure of the Maine Senators, Mr. Buck having originally carpet nate of Alabama. The colored member from Mobile proposes to fight his predecessor's confirma-tion to the pitter end. Ex-Senator Warner refuses to part with his position in the Senate, but appears daily on the floor, lobbying for official patronage, in which he is aided by Senator Sherman. He hannts the White House and the departments, and is apparently oblivious of the fact that the giory of his chabod has departed. It is thought he is pressing nimself for the post of Collector of the port of Mo--a nice little plum of official patronage-to supplant one of his own appointees, a native and promi nent Umonist of Alabama. The only real genuine is the Avenue street cars, whereon they are still deadheaded until the close of the year 1871. They also retain their passes over the various ratiroads of the country, but these are only valuable to return home upon. After the adjournment of the present session they will, one by one, be un

willingly forced to retire from their household gods

of Washington, unless they all locate here as claim

agents and form a gigantic ring with the newly ap-

pointed Commissioners of Southern Claims, to enjoy

an absolute monopoly of that practice. Ex-members

of Congress soon find their level in Washington socie

ty. When they lose their positions they lose their im-

portance. Nobody cares for them here. They may

have some status at home, but in Washington they

The New Hampshire Election-The Cause of

Ex-Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, now

the Republican Defeat.

United States Naval Officer at Boston, has addressed

the following letter to Senator Morton relative to

BOSTON, Mass., March 17, 1871.

Hon. O. P. Mobton:

My Dran Siz—We have suffered a humiliating defeat in New Hampshire, but we barely escaped a similar result last year. Indeed, the result would have been the same last year had we not made a united, hearly effort to prevent it. I did any duly this year. Wish I could say the same of all. Our troubles are mostly local. The St. Domingo question did us intile or no damage. Some of our acknowledged leaders have been fighting against us for years; others have, through indifference, fanned the result we see to day. We have a dirty ratiroad quarrel. Last Jone a very extrems and unpopular liquor law was passed. But I will not particularize. We mean to redeem the State, and I believe we shall as soon as the next Tresidential election. If possible, protect the loyalists of the South before your adjournment. Yours, truly,

Senator Patterson differs from General Hautriman.

Senator Patterson differs from General Harriman

the republicans in New Hampshire.

He has an idea that St. Domingo and the removal

of Summer had a good deal to do with the deleat o

The Alabama and Georgia Senators.

become valueless relics of the past.

the New Hampshire election:--

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871. TEXAS SENATOR SWORN IN.
In response to an invitation of the Vice President, Mr.

Hamilton, of Texas, who was declared on Saturday entitled THE GREENE AND WILLIAMS STATUES.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., submitted and had rend by the Clerk a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island, that, in accordance with an invitation of Congress to each

Clerk a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island, that, in accordance with an invitation of Congress to each State to contribute statues of two of the most eminent of its clitzens, now deceased, for the adornment of the old hall of the House of Representatives, that State had Turnshed the statues of General Nathaniel Greens and Roger Williams.

Mr. NPLACUE suggested to the Connoities on Public Buildings, to which the communication was referred, to provide for a formal reception and unveiling of the statues.

By Mr. Hills, NEXEOUGED AND REFERRID.

By Mr. Hill, trep.) of Ga.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the building used as a branch mint at Dahlomera, tia, to the trustees of the North Georgia Educational College for educational purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSTON, (dem.) of Va.—Amendatory of the bill to divide the State of Virginia mino two judicial districts, relating to a transfer of the court records. Passed.

By Mr. PRELINSHUESEN, (e.g.) of N. J.—To promote the collection of internal revenue. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to employ a special police force when necessary to enter buildings and to make arrests to promote the collection of internal revenue.

By Mr. PRATH, (rep.) of Indians, and for other purposes. By Mr. MORKILL, (rep.) of Me.—To abolish the tribal relation of the Minmi tribe of Indians, and for other purposes. By Mr. MORKILL, (rep.) of Me.—No authorize the establishment of an ocean mal steambelly service between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Morrill and he introduced the bill by request, without commisting himself in its favor. Referred to the Commissions of the enumerators and persons employed in taking the slath census, with the number of days of actual service by and the amount paid to each.

of the Interior was directed to communicate to the Semate a list of the number and residences of the enumerators and persons employed in taking the ninth ensus, with the number of days of actual service by and the amount paid to each.

ELLIEF OF PURCHASERS AT GOVERNMENT SALES.
Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, a bill for the relief of purchasers of lots and houses soud by the government at Harper's Ferry, also, without amendment, the bill providing for the sale of land belonging to the United States at Sag Harbor, New York.

SPEROH OV MR. DAYARD ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.
The Senate hen took up Mr. Anthony's resolution, limiting pursuess to legislation on the South, 2c., when Mr. Bayard, a member of the Committee of Investigation on Southern Affairs, replied at length to the speech of Mr. Sherman of Saturday. His argument covered the points That the sole and only support produces by Mr. Sherman for his vague and wholesale charges against he social condition of eleven Southern slies were anonymous newspaper clippings; that so the social condition of eleven to the stimony before the Senator (Mr. Sherman) had been constituted in the cacentry regular, where a demonstrate in the Investigating Committee's labors had been constituted. North Carolina. The Senator (Mr. Sherman) had been consciously for the cacentry regular, where a demonstrate of the cacentry regular, where the cacentry regular, where a demonstrate of the cacentry regular, where a demonstrate of the cacentry regular, where the cacentry regular, when the cacentry regular, which the proposed of the politics, and well ordered. The base and malicious charge and the same of held a meeting to-day to consider the cases of Senator Blodgett, from Georgia, and Senator Goldthwaite, from Alabama. After some discussion is was agreed to report in favor of these gentle The committee will probably make its report to-morrow. It seems to, be understood that both these Senators will be sworn in. The case of Senator Vance, of North Carolina, was net considered. He cannot be admitted until his disabilities have been removed. The Philadelphia Collectorship. During the recent visit of President Grant to Philadelphia he offered the position of Collector of the port of that city to Colonel J. W. Forney. It was promptly declined by Forney, who said that he did not want any office under the administration. Forney's friends say that there never was a time when he would have accepted so small an office as this upder Grant. In fact, he does not want any office within the gift of the President. Although the Philadelphia delegation has nominated a man

for Collector the Impression to-night is that the President will appoint Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst, an old Know Nothing politician. No Speedy Adjournment of Congress Expected. Although the House is still bent on an early adjournment the indications are that Congress will main here for a couple of weeks. It will require

this time to get off all the Sepatorial speeches now

The House to-day, byla vote of 12 to 60, adopted Mr. Dawes' substitute for the Senate resolution concerning the appointment of a joint committee so investigate Southern outrages. The sub-stitute of Mr. Dawes provides for the appointment of seven Senators and fourteen members, instead of seven members of each body. The adoption of this resolution by the

two houses is regarded as an indication that no Ru Kiux bill can be passed at this session. Ben Butler made considerable effort to debate the resolution, but Dawes called the previous question and cut off Captured Property Seized by the Ku Kluxes

in Georgia.

the 25th ult. a party of men in disguise and with

double-barrelled guns had forced the man in charge

of the property to reveal the place where it had been

The Mexican Claims Commission.

thereon recapturing the team and spirits.

oncealed, the disguised party upon being informed

The following case has just been decided:-John

Clark vs. Mexico. Tais was a claim for alleged lile-

gal setzure and detention of Clark's merchandise

by the Mexican authorities, false imprisonment of

claimant and deterioration in the value of his goods

pending the result of the proceedings, which was finally favorable to claimant. It was held by the

Commissioners that the seizure was made for pro-

bable cause by the proper revenue officers; that the

administration of justice by the Mexican Courts was

regular and prompt; that there was no imprisonment of claimant and deterioration in value proved.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate

James M. Wilson, of Missouri, to be United States Consulat Nuremburg; Allred E. Buck, to be appraiser at Mobile, Ala.; Second Lieutenatts J. H. Parker, T. B. Willett, F. N. Munger, J. B. Moore, Russell Glover and H. W. Harwood, to be trest lieutenants in the Kevenue Marine service; First Lieutenants C. T. Chase, H. P. Hamila and Frank Barr, to be explains in the Bevenue Marine service.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed

Distress Among Americans in Peru.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.)

LIMA, Peru, Peb. 22, 1871.

SIB.—Attracted by exaggerated reports concerning business opportunities in Peru, for some time pas, large numbers of persons from the United States have arrived here, only to discover that their expectations were unfounced and to prove a burden to this Legation, the Consulate at Calaio and the community generally. While skilled mechanics, engineers, railway men and people of that claus can readily obtain remunerative occupation here, a more unpromising locality for young men destring positions in business bouses could not easily be found. The system adopted by the great majority of commercial houses on the coast of bringing out their employes from Europe and the United States will fully explain this fact. Many very distressing cases have recently been laid before me of Americans who, deceived as to the opportunities here, have found themselves reduced to a really pitable condition from inability to obtain work. It would certainly obviste a great deal of unnecessary suffering and missfortune if the department could make this statement generally known.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, Washington.

Return of the President.

The President returned to Washington this morn

ing. A large number of Senators and Representa

Movement of Troops.

The Superintendent of General Recruiting at New York is ordered to forward 200 recruits from his

depot to the depot at Louisville, Ky., to be assigned

Exploration of Nevada and Arizona.

States Engineer Corps, received his instructions to-

day to make a thorough exploration of the northern

part of Arizona and the southern part of Nevade

Territories. He will have a suitable escort from the

will leave here in a few days for San Francisco to

make arrangements for the expedition. It is the general belief that this unexplored territory is rich

in minerals, and the Western members of Congress have long been urging the exploration of these parts of Arizona and Newada with the view of ascertaining what the country is really worth. The report of Lieutenant Wheeler, therefore, is looked for with more than ordinary interest by those having in

Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, of the United

to the Military Division of the South.

tives visited htm to-day.

LIMA, Pero, Feb. 22, 1871.

The claim was rejected.

the following nominations:-

distilled spirits in Lincoln county, that State.

express robbers, the coal operators' combination and various outrages of robbery and nurder in the States of Massachusetts, New York and elsewhere. There was more security for life and property in North Carolina than in the city of washington. The testimony had shown the supreme count wielded by Governor Hoiden through the negro Union because, and one withess had testified that, in conversation with Holden, the latter said he had no doubt that General Grant would continue himself in the Presidential chair. After a speech of three and a half hours Mr. Bayard concluded. coluded.

THE GEORGIA AND ALABAMA SENATORS.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report, admitting Messar. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, and Elodgeti, of Georgia, as Senators from those States. The Committee say that they have not had time to investigate the subject and that it would be unjust to keep these gentlemen from their seats longer and to deny their States representation. The Committee therefore recommend their admission, and that their right to seats shall remain subject to a future investigation.

Messars. Hill and Thurman, of the committee, dissented from the recommendation as to Blodgett.

The report was ordered to be printed.

At five o'cick P. M., without action on the pending resolution, after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned. The Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Georgia district reports the seizure on the 27th of February of two yoke of oxen and three packages of seized property was placed by the officer in the custody of a citizen, some fifteen miles the place of seizure, the business of the officer calling him elsewhere. When he returned on the 3d inst. he was informed that on

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFEREND. By Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me. - A bill to regulate the right of orporations to transact business in the several States.

By Mr. Halk, (rep.) of Mc.—To compensate the officers nd crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge for the

By Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt.—To extend the time in which persons committing forgery, perjury, &c., in land or pension cases may be prosecuted, and limiting the time to four vears. Also a bill amendatory of the act to prevent amuggling. The State of Massachusetts having been called, Mr. Botten that the Mr. Beet and the United States in the full enjoyment of their rights, persons, liberty and property. Mr. Butter remarked that it was the bill agreed upon by the republican caucus.

Mr. Nillanok, (dem.) of Ind., called for the reading of the bill. (A voice—It will take an hour to read the bill.)

The Clerk commenced the reading at fiften minutes past twelve o'clock. The reading was inlished at one o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Butler, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, when appointed. He asked that the bill be printed.

By Mr. TYNER, (rep.) of Ind.—A bill to remove the disability of desertion from persons engaged in the volunteer military service at the close of the war of the rebellion, incurred by reason of absenting themselves from their regiments and companies without cave.

Among other utils the following were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Brooks, (rep.) of Mass.—To place the heavy artil-By Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt .- To extend the time in which

By Mr. Brooks, (rep.) of Mass.—To place the heavy artil-ery of Massachusetts on an equal footing with volunteers a to bountles, &c.

By Mr. KFTCHUM, (rep.) of N. Y.—To admit free of duty eriain articles for the Iudustrial Exposition Company of orten articles for the Industrial Exposition Company of New Yor. PERRY, (rep.) of N. Y.—For the erection of public additions at Albany, N. Y.—For the crection of public additions at Albany, N. Y.—To abolish the franking the following nominations:—

Madiaon B. Hollister, Associate Justice Supreme Court. Idaho Territory; John A. Gardner, United States Attorney for Rhode Island; William Loomis, Register, Fairplay, Col.; S. A. Fish, Receiver of Land Tiles, St. Louis; George Merris, Receiver Public Moneys, Tepeka, Kansas; David B. Wilson, Pension Agent, Pairfield, Iowa; John F. Sanjorn, Collector of Customs at Huron, Mich.; Hehry S. Glover, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second District of Geogria. Collectors of Internal Revenue—George G. Haskina, of the Twenty-India district of New York; B. F. Reamregarde, of the Second district of Louisians; M. H. Lawrence, of the Twenty-fifth district of New York; William G. Ransom, of the Sixth district of New York; William G. Ransom, of the Sixth district of New York; William G. Ransom, of the Prenty-fifth district of Nissouri, Navy Lieutemant Ironae Elmer to be lieutenant commander; retired Lieutenant frommander. Robert Boyd, Jr., to be commander en the active list; Henry C. Keene, volunteer lieutenant, to be lieutenant in the registar army on the retired list; mate E. B. Bradbury to be master in the navy on the retired list; mate E. B. Bradbury to be master in the navy on the retired list; mate E. B. Bradbury to be master in the navy on the retired list. Henries Seymour, Postmaster of La Crosse, Wis.

Distress Among Americans in Peru. privilege.

By Mr. SHELLARGER, (rep.) of Ohio—To secure to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States the equal protection of the laws within the United States.

By Mr. Van TRUNF, (dem.) of Ohio—To abolish white slavery in States lately in rebellion on and after the 4th of July 188.

By Mr. SHECE, (dem.) of Ky.—To remove all political dispabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

titution.

By Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio—For the relief of dis-billities with the same exceptions, and providing that it half not take effect in any late slave State until the Presi-cut shall be satisfied that peace and order have been restored herein.

By Mr. Cook, (rep.) of Ill.—For the apportionment of seprementatives in Congress according to the finth census. By Mr. Cookers, (rep.) of Mich.—To incorporate the Grand abernacie of Gaillean Fishermen in the District of Colum-

Tabernacic of Gallican Fishermen in the District of Columbia.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MORPHIS, (rep.) of Miss., made a personal explanation in response to an assertion of the Davidy Patriot to the effect that some of the Mississippi delegation had suppressed a despatch addressed to them by Governor Alcorn. He said the House not being in session on Saturday, he could not have it read. It was now read as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., March 17, 1871.

HOD. A. AMES, United States Senate, and Ucobec S. HARRIS, J. L. MORPHIS and T. W. PIERGE, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I am informed that despatches have been forwarded to Washington derogating from the power of this government to enforce the law. I desire to correct that misropresentation, and to state that it finds no justification in fact. A riot occurred recently at Meridan, but was promptly suppressed, The parties are now undergoing legal investigation. Some numor outrages have been committed in other points of the Alabama border in the night by parties in disguise. My only difficulty in these cases is to discover the wreng doers; but that overcome, as I confidently hope it will be, this government is powerful to make them fear the consequences of their crimes. Save in these cases Mississippi presents unbroken evidence of civil obedience and order.

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate having been taken

up and read,

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., moved an amendment, a part
of which was that the committee to inquire into affairs in the
South shall report during the next or any subsequent session
of Congress, and moved the previous question.

Mr. BINGHAM. (rep.) of Obio, appealed to Mr. Dawes to
let the resolution lie over until it was seen what the Senate
had done on the bill before them.

Mr. Dawes declined to acquiesce, as legislation by the
Senate was uncertain.

Mr. Dawes declined to acquiesce, as legislation by the Senate was uncertain.

Mr. Binghram said if the gentleman persisted in his motion let the republicans vote it down, so that there might be debate in order that the country may understand the issue the gentleman undertook to make up.

Mr. Dawes objected to the tone of the gentleman in charging him with making up an issue, when heretofore the House had passed a resolution by a large majority almost similar and with a like purpose.

Mr. Hoak, (rep.) of Mass., inquired why Kentucky had been excluded from the inquiry.

Mr. Dawes replied that he followed the resolution as it had been received from the Senate.

Mr. BUILER, of Mass., said he saw from the newspapers that the democratic caucan had suggested such an amendment as his colleague had offered, and had submitted it to his colleague.

his colleague.

Mr. Dawes replied that his colleague knew more about the affairs of the democratic party toan he did.

Mr. Butlen—And they knew more about your affairs than Mr. Dawrs—I know nothing about what took place in a democratic caucus, nor has anything been submitted

newspapers statements more than as the South would keep the Mr. SHELLANARGER said that as the South would keep the Mr. SHELLANARGER said that as the South would keep the Mr. SHELLANARGER said than as and Signature and the sound would represent the second would represent the second would be more useful to them as fully in debate. Waiting could be more useful to them as legislators than a fair and thorough discussion. They ought to explore the entire field. His proposition was to rest the debate on this resolution and to like a day for a vote on it and let the time be divided on both sides, statements from which would interest them as much as a report from the comvoid interest them as much as a report from the

Mr. Dawes yielded the floor to Mr. Butt.Ez, from Massa-chusetts. The latter said the public mind was sufficiently Mr. Dawes yielded the floor to Mr. BUTLER, from Massa-chusetts. The latter said the public mind was sufficiently instructed to know that legislation was necessary. They already had a report from a Senate committee, and there were gentlemen on the floor from the South who could tell how the matter stood. If a committee be appointed and go down South, such a state of things existed as to perfit the life of a loyal man who should come before it, and the moment the committee was withdrawn he would be driven from the country; whereas the denocrats could bring South-ern democrats before the committee whose testi-mony the committee would be bound to report, as giving the true condition of affairs, because they could report nothing else. He though the democrats acted wisely in establishing this committee. The slogular spectacle was exhibited, that the resolution was to be forced through the House without debate, except perhaps by cour-tesy of five minutes? debate, but without examination. It was to be forced through with the aid of the votes of the democrats, and then be followed with a motion to adjourn size die while the Sensate were trying to legislate. When he proposed his bill he offered long debate, but this did not meet with favor.

Mr. Dawker replied, saving, he who attenuised to access to

tesy of five minutes' debate, but without examination. It was to be forced through with the aid of the votes of the work of the while the Senate were trying to legislate. When he proposed his offi he offered long debate, but this did not meet with favor.

Mr. Dawrs replied, saying, he who attempted to appeal to party considerations, in view of the gravest question which could meet them, came short of the full measure of his duty and who set himself up for some particular measure and came here saying out the gravest question which could meet them, came short of the full measure of his duty and who set himself up for some particular measure and came here saying out the gravest question which was found in this Congress, as to whether the did his them to the state of the his of the problem which was found in this Congress, as to whether the did his Linon, and republicans mentioned, and one side or the other discussed, he marvelled that any man could jind food in such busks, as that He would take from his driesque or any one else any pian that would restore peace and quete to the troubied people of the South, but he would contribute to part of his influence or time to fan the fames of particular projudice or distirct he peace of the Union. On this point, it his colleague had any measure that was practical he would support it, but he did not propose here, after what had passed in this, and the other end of the Union. On this point, it his colleague had any measure that was practical he would will support it, but he did not propose here, after what had passed in this, and the other end of the Union. On this point, it his colleague had any measure that was practical he would will support it, but he did not propose here, after what had passed in this, and the other end of the Would only lead them further from the short on the same was passed when the property of the microsity of the would only lead them further from the short of the same was present and into a dark tight. They could pass the resolution for his property

Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. 1.—It sees it right to be done I shall do it.

Mr. PERCE, (rep.) of Miss., introduced a bill to remove all political and legal disabilities, with the exception of four specified classes.

The House refused to suspend the rules for its consideration—yeas 30, mays 82.

Mr. WHEELER said, lest the gentleman from Massachu setts should fail out of the line of prophets, he would offer the following resolution—(taughter):—
Resolved, That the Freshent of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be authorized to close the present session on the 13d of March instant.

Mr. BUFLIFE.—I withdraw all objections to all motions to print I mase this morning. sion on the Est of Mahdraw all objections to the Br. Burnen I withdraw all objections to the print I made this morning.

Mr. Cox-I congratulate the House that the gentleman has morning around in favor of annests, come around in favor of annests,

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. - The Hon. S. S. Cox, familiarly known as "Sunset Cox," of the Sixth Congressional district of the city of New York, in the interesting and instructive book of his travels in "Search of Winter Sunbeams, in the Riviera, Corsica, Algeria and Spain," furnishes a mass of testimony showing that the Moors belong to the Caucasian, and not to the African race. Their monuments left behind in Spain, and the history of their 700 years as masters of the Pentasula, show that they were in many things at the head of the civilization of that epoch. Shakspeare, however, with his crade ideas of ethnology, as of chronology and geography, in his grand tragedy of "Othello" gives full liberty to the actor to represent the Moor as a negro, and the prejudice of color which the great poet portrays as existing on the part of the Venetians against the Moors would seem to justify the painting of Othello as a regular African. Booth, however, as we were glad to see, on entering his crowden theatre last night, undertakes to vindicate the truth of instory in giving us the Moor of Venice as a sanburnt white man—deeply sunburnt, but still a type of the dominant race of the Earth. This we hold as a strong point in layor of Booth's Othello. In physique and in his strong, impetuous manner and warrike voice, on the other hand, Forrest's, we think, is a better personification of Othello than Booth's; but we forget all this as we follow Booth in his admirable and impressive reacting and rendering of the part; we forget that at times his voice is a little husky and broken, and are absorbed in the Moor, not only as the born soldier and orator, but as a man of the burning passions of the sun that has so deeply tanned his skin, and we are sorry that his impensi-Shakspeare, however, with his crude ideas of eth

only as the born soldier and orator, but as a man of the burning passions of the sun that has so deeply tanned his skin, and we are sorry that his impeluous rage and jealousy should have made such a fool of him. Mr. Barrett's lago is clearly the result of careful study, and jet we think he is too much the amilable gentleman in voice and manner for the case-hardened villain. Mr. Fenno, as the Duke of Venice, is at home, and we should like to see him Governor of St. Domingo. He would fill the office with dignity, and in manner becoming the splendors of that tropical island. Mr. Shertdan, as Cassio, is good, very good; Mr. Pateman, as Roderigo, does his duty with idelity; Miss De Bar, as Desdemona, is really charming in every respect, and Miss Patenain, as Emilia, has not often had her superior of late years on the American stage. Justice to the other parties concerned requires that they should be recognized each as contributing to the harmonious performance throughout, of which Booth is the central figure and Miss De Bar the crowning charm and beauty. From point to point the play was roundly applianded, and will be repeated this evening, with Booth as lago and Barrett as Othello,

ULYMPIC-HORIZON .- A full dress rehearsal of Mr. Daly's new play, "Horizon," took place last evening, and the first public representation will be given to night at the Olympic. The plot is very ineresting and powerful, and is woven fogether by a cunning adept in stage matters. The scenes progress from the metropolis to Sundown, and many ingenious surprises are sprung upon the audience in the development of the plot. The Western scenes are of the Bret Harte complexion, giving a realistic view of the heathen Chinee, "Lo," and the selfconstituted guardians of law and order. The opening seene is one of the most elegant and stylish drawing rooms that we have ever witnessed on the metropolitan boards. Messrs. Hayes and Selwyn have lavished all the resources of stage art on this scene, and the effect is very beautiful. Another scene is a moving panorama of a Western river and a night attack by the Indians. The cast is as follows:—Alleyn Van Dorp, just from West Point with his first commission, despatched to the Far West, Mr. Hart Conway; Coke Ballon, Esq., a gentleman who professes what he practices—I. e., the law, Mr. Charles Warwick; Sundown Rowse, Esq., bound for the Far West to survey his new Congressional land grant, George L. Fox; The Unattached, Mr. Smithe, Mr. H. R. Teesdale; John Loder, alias Panther Loder, alias White Panther, Mr. J. K. Mortimer; Wolf Van Dorp, Mr. J. B. Studiev; Rocks, of Tennessee, the Mayor of "Regue's Rest," Mr. O. B. Collins; Uncle Billy Blakely, Mr. George Beane; Mr. Makenzie, otherwise known as "Sandy Mac," Mr. J. L. Debonnay; Judge Scott, the chairman of that bulwark of Western inberty, the Vigilance Committee, Mr. E. T. Sinclar; Cephas, a Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. John Pendy; The Heathen Chinee, who does not "understand," Mr. H. H. Pratt; Sergeant Crockett, one of Uncle Sam's police of the Plains, Mr. F. W. Chapman; Wannaffucks, the civilized Indian and "untutored savage," who dwells with the white settlers in their villagees, Mr. Charles Wheatelegn; Wahcotah, the friendly Indian who stops among the white soldiers at their fort, Mr. W. H. Pope; Big Spider, the poor Indian who nelps himself, Mr. George E. Sands; Med, "White Flower of the Plains," Miss Agnes Ethel; Miss Columbia Rowse, Miss Ada Hariand; Mrs. Van Dorp, the abandoned wite, Mrs. J. J. Prior; The Widow Mullins, Mrs. Anne Yeamans; Rhoda, her daughter, Miss Fanne Beane; Ouata, a Fraire Princess, Miss Lulu Prior; Notah, the Little Pappose who became the spoil of the stranger, Little Jenne Yeamans. opening scene is one of the most elegant and stylish drawing rooms that we have ever

FOURTER TO STREET THEATRE.-Mme. Seepach took her benefit last evening at this theatre and was welcomed by a large and brilliant audience. She performed Fanchon ("Die Grille"), and we may appla d her selection of this play as a judicious one, for it gave full scope to her powers and showed the versatility of her genius. We have repeatedly dwelt n the beauties of Mme. Seebach's style of acting, and he must be hypercritical indeed who could find plemishes in her performance of this part. She fairly eclipsed her former efforts and was repeatedly called before the curtain. Last evening was Mme. Seebach's 140th appearance in America, and we are giad to hear that Mr. Gran has engaged her for are gad to hear that Mr. Grau has engaged her for twenty more nights, thus affording all true lovers of dramatic art additional opportunity to hear this great artist. We can only speak in terms of praise of the other performers. Mile. Veneta gave a thoroughly artistic rendering of the old world-wise Fadet, and was deservedly applianded. Mile. Blissinger, a clever young actress, also deserves commendation for her performance of Madelin. At the end of the performance Madame seebach came forward and addressed the audience as follows:—"There is an old proverb which says, "If you have been a long and welcome visitor in one place you should not soon come again." I, however, have the waywardness (der Grille) to repeat my call, and, it possible, while away your ennus (der Grille Irone vertreiben). And let me tell you that the hospitality so generously extended to me makes the event of my return a happy one, the enjoyment of which I would fain prolong, and that I shall ever remember the kindness with which you have greeted 'Fanchon, the Cricket.''

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES Lewis.—This admirable comedian took his annual benefit last evening before a fairly filled house The occasion had an additional interest in the reentre e of the charming Miss Fannie Davenport in the sparkling role of Effic Remington. "Saratoga" was given with the entire original cast, and the bénéficiaire, as Bob Sacket, was greeted with a more than ordinary share of appiause. This is the last week of this popular American comedy, and on Tuesday next Boucleauit's powerful drama of "de-zebel" will be produced. This drama has some of the strong elements of the "Pernande" order and will engage the strength of the company. Miss Clara Morris has as strong a part as she played in "Man and Wife" The scenes are laid in Brazil and the Alnie regions. the Alpine regions.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE-THE LINGARD COM-PANY.—The farce has of late so completely disappeared from the metropolitan boards that we can afford to be a little jubilant over its return in good form. As a brinch of the drama it has been the father of most of our good comedy actors, and, like all parents of the period, is but little respected by its offspring. farce is sharply divided into high and its offspring. farce is sharply divided into high and low comedy, or the smallest admixture of the broad, screaming element destroys the high comedy tone at once. At Lina Edwin's cosey theatre last night he two act farce of "Navai Engagements" was remarkably well and evenly rendered by the Lingard company. Mr. Bradiey's Admiral Kingston was a piece of good acting. Lingard, as hissen Lleutenant Kingston, R. N., was as good as the pair requires, and Alice Dahning looked and acted in a ladylike, frolicsome manner as the roke of Mary Mortimer demands. The concluding piece, which is pretentiously and absurdly called a comic drama on the bills, is nevertheless one of the best farces on the English stage, and was well played throughout. Mr. George C. Bonface as Brown Smith gave a capital rendition of ue stapendous stage coolness, of which Charles lathews is the progenitor. His admirable byplay bearing no tinge of being overstrained, kept the large audience in roars of laughter to the fall of the curtain. A bundle of Lingard's character skethes were sandwiched between. Nothing need be added to the public opinion of these. Once more be lasgid that good farce well acted, as on last night, is welcome to our boards; but let there be lo hanging it on the pegs sacred to drama, which have enough to hold up as it is. low comedy, by the smallest admixture of the

STADT THEARR. - Wagner's Tannhauser was produced at this tleatre last evening with a powerful cast, and was a great success, though, probably owing to the unavorable character of the weather, the house was scarcely so full as it might have been. The carful and effective rendering by the orchestra of theoverture threw the audience into a state of enthunasm, which was well sustained through the remainder of the night. In the second act the interest of the opera reached its height. The scene of the sengerfest was admirably mounted, The scene of the saengerfest was admirably mounted, and seemed in very fact a living picture of mediaval festivity, In the contest of the minnesingers, however, Herr Bernard's "Taunhauser" was lamentably weat as indeed it was all through the opera. Perhaps he was not in good voice, but scarely anything but gross carelessness can explain his requently false singing. His acting is execrable, but perhaps that is something he cannot help. Fran lichtingly is, of course, the strongest feature of the empany, and last night, as ever, she took the house by storm. Admirable as is her singling, she does no disquir to take the bauss of making the most of her part by good acting, and she well deserves the plaudits and the bouquets awarded her. The minor paris were very sarrly played, and the choruses, like the orchestra, showed the good effects of careful training. Lovers of music must carnestly hope that the present season of opera at the Stadt, down-town theatre as it is, may last a long time yet, and keep up the measure of success it has already won and which it so decidedly merris.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Certificates Issued to the Congressmen Elect-The Parties in the Legislature—Democratic Majority on Joint Ballot—Complete Revolution in State Officers to be Effected.

CONCORD, March 20, 1871. Provisional certificates having been granted the democratic members of Congress elect, Messrs. Hib bard and Bell left by the morning train for Wash ington, who will be joined in New York by Mr. Parker. The State Senate stands five republicans to six democrats. Mr. Fling, in the Tenth district, has but six majority, and Mr. Thrasher, in the Eleventh. but nineteen majority; both gentlemen are democrats.

The Statesman claims the House to stand 166 republicans to 164 democrats, giving in the organization the four labor reformers. Included in this esti-mate the *Statesman* claims Underhill, or Chester; Morse, of Winchester, who were returned by the town clerks as republicans. The democrats also claim, and no doubt are sure of part, if not the whole of them, which will give them a majority of six, which they say by a vote of disaffected or bolting republicans can be increased to twelve or four-

The allotment of efficers, the complete ousting of the present incumbents, the change of the acts rela-tive to the Supreme Judicial Court to enable a com-plete rotation on the bench, are subjects of discus-

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Parties in

CONCORD, March 20, 1871. The Monitor gives the return for Representatives from all towns in the State, and classifies them-republicans, 164; democrats and labor reformers, 166. The Patriot says the House will stand 168 democrats and 162 radicals, the labor reformers being classed as democrats.

The Statesman adheres to its statement-166 republicans and 164 democrats.

Probably nothing more definite will be arrived at before the meeting of the Legislature in June.

THE BOLDEN IMPEACEMENT TR'AL.

The Argument of Counsel in the Holden Impeachment Trial Concluded-Probable Conviction of the Respondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20, 1871. The arguments in the impeachment trial, which nsumed the greater portion of last week, closed to-night. The defence contended that under the act for the better protection of life, liberty and property, passed by the last Gene ral Assembly, the respondent had power to dealare any county or counties in a state of insurrection whenever the exigencies demanded it, and that he did, under this authority. declare the counties of Alamance and Caswell in insurrection, owing to the commission of a large namber of outrages upon loyal men. They argued, further, that the respondent became convinced of the existence of a rebellion organized by secret societies to overturn the reconstruction acts of Congress, in the alleged insurrectionary counties, and in order to suppress it and protect loyal men, he found it necessary to organize a military force and for a time subvert the civil authority, which was paralyzed and ineffective. The argument wound up by admit

and inefective. The argument wound up by admitting that the respondent had committed grave errors of the head, but that his purpose was good.

Counsel for the managers reserved their biggest gun, Governor Bragg, to close their arguments. He is now speaking, eleven P. M., and the Senate chamber is densely packed by a deeply interested audience. Legal authorities here consider Governor Bragg's argument one of the most powerful and logical ever made in the State. He satisfied the most dubious of the criminal intent of the executive in his course last summer, and proved conclusively that he was mainly instrumental in having the insurrectionary act passed, urging the suspension of the that he was mainly instrumental in having the insurrectionary act passed, urging the suspension of the
writ of habeas corpus, which clause was stricken
out by the General Assembly before the act was
rushed through. The main charges in the impeachment articles were substantiated by the able counsel.
The vote will be taken on Wednesday. It is the
general opinion to-night that Holden will be convicted on at least two articles—the refusal to obey
the writ of habeas corpus and the arrest of curzens
without the alleged insurectionary counties without warrants of law. The sentence of the Court will
probably be a mere deposition from office, and the
accused, it is believed, will not be hereafter disqualified from holding office.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

Views of the Japanese Ambassadors on the Reported Rebellion in Japan-Hovements of Governor Ito.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1871.

The members of the Japanese Embassy in this city do not credit the report that Prince Satsuma is ready to again engage in rebellion. They say the Mikado is too strong in his defence and has the almost unantmous support of the people, so that any effort on the part of the Prince and his supporters to excite discontent would be instantly crushed. Besides the envoy to St. Petersburg from Japan was a passenger on the steamship Japan, which brought the news to San Francisco, and one of the leading supporters of Satsuma; and it is not probable—so the members of the embassy here say—that he would have left Japan if an insurrection was at all imminent. left Japan if an insurrection was at all imminent. Governor Ito, who is here on a special commission from the Japanese government for the purpose of acquainting himself with the details of our financial system and the method of collecting customs and internal revenue taxes, leaves on Wednesday for Ealtimore to examine the Custom House, Sub-Treasury and other places of interest in that city. He will be accompanied by his secretaries, and Mr. Ross A. Fish, of the Treasury Department, who has been designated by Secretary Boutwell to instruct them in our system of doing business. of doing business.

To-morrow Yosida, one of Governor Ito's secretaries, leaves for Japan, via San Francisco, as the bearer of special despatches to his government. He expects to return the latter part of June next.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Terrific Effects of a Tornado in St. Clair Several Lives Lost.
St. Louis, March 20, 1871. County—Twenty Farm Houses Demolished-

The Lebanon (Illinois) Chronicle gives an account of a terrific tornado which passed over a portion of St. Clair county last Tuesday night. The storm passed half a mile east of Lebanon, and did great damage; some twenty farm houses were either blown from their foundations or entirely demolished, blown from their foundations or entirely demonished, and outbuildings, fences and trees were destroyed. A Miss Watson was instantly killed, and a Mr. Vermillion fatally injured; and his wife, who was also injured, will probably die of her wounds. Miss Vermillion had her legs and arms broken, nearly every one in the house was more or less injured, and several of them dangerously. Some of the houses were moved from one to two nundred yards, and trees, two or three feet in diameter, were snapped like pipe stems. CRIME IN INDIANA.

Murder and Robbery in Lawrenceburg. CINCINNATI, March 20, 1871.

George Schmelzer, proprietor of the Rossville Exchange, Lawrenceburg, Ind., was awakened about two o'clock this morning by the screams of hi wife, followed by the report of a revolver. As soon as he could realize the situation he hurried to his wife and found her dying from a pistel shot. He called loudly for help, which soon arrived, but not in time to secure the murderers, who got away with in time to secure the inducerers, who got away with a face and some valuable articles. It is supposed that Mrs. Schmelzer was awakened by the noise the burglars made in her room, and, becoming starmed, screamed for help, when she was snot to make the escape of the burglars more certain. The affair has caused intense excitement in Lawrenceburg. Schmelzer had only the day before obtained the money to make a payment to-day. It issaid that a strange man was seen lounging about the place vectories.

EXPLOSION OF A GASOMETER.

Sunday forencon a lad named John O'Brien, living in East street, New Haven, got upon the top of a gasometer located on the bank of Mill river, in the seventh ward, and which has not been in use for nearly two years, and dropped a lighted match through the vent-hole in the top. There happened to be a small quantity of gas in the receiver, which was set on fire by the match and exploded, bursting the receiver open and smashing in the windows of the gashouse near by. The bey was thrown twenty feet into the air, and in conting down struck head foremost on the top of the receiver and was killed.

PLYING THE KNIFE.

A Serious Affray in Tompkins Square-A Man Almost Dissected by a Eufflan-

The Police Implicated. A serious staboing afray, which will probably terminate fatally with at least one of the parties concerned, occurred between the hours of two and three o'clock yesterday morning, in Tompkins square, almost under the very eyes of the police. who took no further steps in the matter than to club one of the injured and innocent parties, and

to escape. The particulars are as follows:-Four men, named William Lumis, Theodore and Julius Buckhardt and Henry Post, had been out on a spree and were somewhat intoxicated, and while in this condition started to go to their homes about two o'clock in the morning. As they were passing through Tompkins square they met two big, burly looking fellows, who ran against them. some harsh words ensued, when one of the two said "JERK OUT YOUR KNIFE, JIM,

and rip them up," and at the same moand rip them up," and at the same moment striking Julius Buckhardt a frightful blow over the eye with his fist. The other man drew his knife and turned upon the other Buckhardt, whom he cot in the left side, inflicting a horrible wound three inches long, and then turned his attention to Lumis and Julius Buckhardt. Theodore cried "Watch!" at the top of his voice, and while the man with the knife was hacking Lumis and Julius, Post grappled with his companion, and after a severe struggle the two rolled over into the gutter, where they pounded each other to their hearts' content. At this moment an officer, who is said to have been Thomas D. Flannely, of the Seventeenth precinct, came up and struck Post A Heavy Blow on the head with his club, which caused him to loose his hold on the rufflan. Another officer, also from the same precinct, now came up, and instead of arresting the parties failed to interfere with them in aby way. The wounded men ran for their lives, and after going two or three blocks one of them—Lumis—was met by officer Tuite, of the filewenth precinct, who conveyed him to the station house. Arrived there it was found that he had been cut in a frightful mainer, there being.

Two Lattie Wounds and has inches deep, and the other going a hitte below the heart. Dr. Swan, who examined the wounds and afterwards had the man conveyed to Relieve Hospital, pronounced them of a very dangerons character, and is of the opinion that they will prove fatta. The other two injured men were subsequently taken to the same station house by the others of the Eleventh and their wounds dressed, but, as they were not dangerously injured, they were sent home.

Too much cannot be said in condense ton of the conduct of the two officers from the seventeenth precinct. Captain Mount states that the first he knew of the affile was ment striking Julius Buckhardt a frightful blow

AROUT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MOR. INC. when the sergeant on duty at the Teath precinct station house sent a man over to but to report the case as having occurred in his precinct, and to state that the injured men had been well catter for. The Captain also says that he is bound to give the whole matter a thorough investigation, and if he finds the officers mentioned are in any way implicated he will baye them tried at once. ABOUT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

Annual Meeting of the New York Sunday School Teachers' Association-El ction of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Sunday School Teachers' Association of this city was held in Dr. Crosby's Presbyterian church, Fourth avenue and Twentysecond street, last evening. After the usual introductory exercises and reports of standing and special committees interesting reports from superin-tendents and others relative to the progress of the work in their respective schools were made. The following named persons were elected officers for the current year:—President, E. C. Wilder; Vice Pre-sident, R. E. Seimes; Treasurer, W. C. Kimball; Sec-retary, N. R. Park; Executive Committee, Thomas Bond, John D. Slayback, J. Hamilton, Jr., C. P. Hart and John N. Stearns.

The Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Teachers. The annual meeting and election of officers of the

Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Association of New York was held last evening in the lecture room of St. Mark's church, Tenth street and Second avenue. After the ordinary routine had been passed the Chairman introduced Rev. George N. Shinn, of St. Luke's church, Troy, the lecturer of the evening. St. Luke's church, Troy, the lecturer of the evening. He depiored the apathy of the parents at the present day where the religious instruction of their children is concerned, and referred to the doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church in regard to a child becoming consecrated to God when baptized. He recommended the adoption of new manuals in the Sunday school, which should be adapted to the comprehension of the children, and urged the grading of the Sunday school so that as a child's mind developed he might be advanced, and not continue as at present in the same class. When perhaps inteller. present in the same class, when perhaps intell tually he had passed the teacher.

At the conclusion of his lecture the essay was criticised by Rev. Dr. Lundy, Rev. Dr. Beach and Rev. Dr. Potter.
The following gentlemen were] elected officers for

the ensuing year:-President, George Payne Quackenbush, LL.D.; The chaumy year—
President, George Payne Quackenbush, LL.D.;
First Vice President, C. S. Stechenson, of St.
George's chapel; Second Vice President, E. C. Kembie; Third Vice President, Daniel B. Whytlock; Secretary, Henry Mottet; Treasurer, Philip M. Oakley;
Chaplain, Rev. William F. Lewis, The Rev. Dr.
Potter was renominated, but declined to serve, as
his time was too much occupied.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Operations of the Nevada Vigilants-Fearing Sufferings and Death of Oregon Hunters. ZI SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1871. The vigilants of Nevada are sending notices to

suspected persons to leave immediately, and these demands are invariably complied with with alacrity. Eight persons have been banished from Vir ginia City already and six from Gold Hill. The weather is warm and rain extends through-

out the State. The following despatch was received from Oak-

land, Oregon, this evening:-On the evening of the land, Oregon, this evening:—On the evening of the lith inst. John Perdue and John Peasley, of Leokinglass Valley, in this county, went into the Coast Range Mountains for a few hours' hunt, intending to return betore night. A diligent search has been made for them, but no traces found. Some of the men who went on the search nearly perished from the cold. Three of a party of the searchers are also supposed to have been lost. Large companies are forming to go into the mountains after the missing men, who have, no doubt, perished from cold, as it has been sawing and rathing, with dense fogs, in the mountains for a week past, and the storm continues.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE IN NEWARK.

An unknown German entered the saloon of Michael Goening, No. 62 William street, Newark yesterday afternoon, and soon after being seated fell helpless to the floor. On examination it was found that his hair and whiskers had been partly burned off and his body injured also. He was re-moved to St. Michael's Hospital, where he still re-mains in an insensible condition. How he was in-jured or who he is are questions yet to be solved. He may die.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Resumption of Travel on Tennessoe Rail MEMPHIS, March 19, 1871.

The railroads centring in this city, which were so badly damaged by the recent floods, have all been repaired and are again in running order. Freight and passenger trains commenced running through to-day on both the Memphis and Charleston through to-day on both the Memphis and Charleston and the Mississippi railroads, and make regular connections with lines North, East and South.

NO MORE SMALLPOX IN ELIZABETH. For some time past smallpox has been the great

sanilary bugaboo of the pretty town of Elizabeth, in New Jersey. Yesterday, however, the last case was cured, all the yellow warning rags and smallpox notices taken down and Elizabeth rejoiced greatly thereat. In Newark, too, the number of cases is diminishing rapidly, There, also, the dreaded diseass banners that now hang on the outer walls will soon be taken down.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A fire at Waterloo, Iowa, Saturday night, destroyed the Ackley House and four small buildings. Loss \$20,000. Robert Selfridge, of Rondout, N. Y., was accidentally killed on Saturday, while hunting dock rats. The old mill of the Critchelow Button Company, at North ampton, Mass., was burned by an incendiary on Saturday, Loss \$20,000.

The Rev. B. Eaton, for the last thirty years rector Trinity church in Gaiveston, Fexas, was taken suddent while delivering his sermon on Sunday, and died in a hours.

nours.

Thomas Holden swindled Matthew Bolles & Co., brokers, of Boston, out of \$5,000 of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds on Saturday by means of forged cheeks on the Taunton Bart.

Bank.

The Neuse River l'aper Mills, near Raleigh, N. C., were de atroyed by are on Sunday night. Loss \$20,000. Suppose to be the work of an incendiary.

to be the work of an incensiary.

Heff A Ogie's dyeworks at Manayuna, Philadelphia, were badly damaged by are vesterably morning. An employe named McKimley was found dead in the flywheel pit after the fire. He is supposed to have failed into the pit white attempting to remove the best from the wheel and was sufficient.